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EXAMINER

LONSBERRY, HUNTER B

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2611

9

DATE MAILED: 04/10/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/158,076

Applicant(s)

ASADA, JUN

Examiner

Hunter B. Lonsberry

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8 and 10-17 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8 and 10-17 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 22 September 1998 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on ____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) ____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 1/31/03 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The examiner acknowledges the applicants request for references to support the previous "official notice" statements. Those references have been incorporated into the current office action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 2, and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,282,714-B1 to Ghorl in view of U.S. Patent 5,729,541 to Hamalainen and U.S. Patent 6,330,609 to Garofalakis.

Regarding claim 1, Ghorl discloses in Figure 6, a computer 415 (column 6, lines 34-44) with a Digital Transceiver 490 connected to an antenna, a server 605 with a Digital Transceiver 635 coupled to an antenna in server 605 and a file storage area, both transceivers are used for transmitting and receiving encrypted data between the two devices utilizing spread spectrum modulation via Digital PCS (column 7, lines 7-32,

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column 9, lines 4-23), and a channel selection unit (column 7, lines 28-33), which utilizes frequency hopping to tune to an open channel at a specific time for the transfer of data, computer 415 includes Storage 435 which stores digital data including applications, the windows 95 operating system, and may be used for manipulating text, numbers and graphics, additionally computer 415 may connect to a LAN or the internet (column 4, line 46-column 6, line 24). The use of the Windows 95 operating system to create or download files via included Windows95 applications such as notepad/WordPad (for creating text documents) and telnet (for connecting and downloading files from a remote computer) is well known since its release in August of 1995 (<http://members.fortunecity.com/pcmuseum/windows.htm>). Ghorl does not disclose monitoring the communications channels for finding a free channel or selecting a free channel starting from a lower numbered channel. Hamalainen discloses in Figures 10 and 13, a system which monitors radio channels to find out which channels are free and which are reserved, this data is formatted into a bitmap and sent out to a number of mobile stations, the mobile stations then finds a free channel in order to transmit data, transmits a channel request and transmits the data (column 7, lines 1-21, 61- column 8, line 14, column 8, lines 34-61, column 9, lines 24-37). Garofalakis discloses a TDMA system which scans a number of channels to see which channels are free, when a free channel is found; the lowest numbered channel is allocated for transmission (column 7, line 28-column 9, line 11, line 65-column 10, line 27). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify the data transmission system of Ghorl to utilize the free channel search and allocation system of

Hamalainen and selecting a lowest numbered channel as taught by Garofalakis thereby reducing congestion on a radio based network by utilizing all available channels.

Regarding claim 2, Ghori discloses a wireless computer network in which data exchanged between two devices is encrypted prior to transmission (column 9, lines 3-6).

Regarding claim 6, Ghori discloses in Figure 6, a computer 415 (column 6, lines 34-44) with a Digital Transceiver 490 connected to an antenna and a monitor (column 6, lines 34-45) that displays the received information, a server 605 with a Digital Transceiver 635 coupled to an antenna in server 605 and a file storage area, both transceivers are used for transmitting and receiving encrypted data between the two devices utilizing spread spectrum modulation and via Digital PCS (column 7, lines 7-50, column 9, lines 4-23), and a channel selection unit (column 7, lines 28-33), which utilizes frequency hopping to tune to an open channel at a specific time for the transfer of data computer 415 includes Storage 435 which stores digital data including applications, the windows 95 operating system, and may be used for manipulating text, numbers and graphics, computer 415 may connect to a LAN or the internet (column 4, line 46-column 6, line 24). The use of the Windows 95 operating system to create or download files via included Windows95 applications such as notepad/WordPad (for creating text documents) and telnet (for connecting and downloading files from a remote computer) is well known since its release in August of 1995 (<http://members.fortunecity.com/pcmuseum/windows.htm>). Ghori does not disclose monitoring the communications channels for finding a free channel or selecting a lowest

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numbered free channel. Hamalainen discloses in Figures 10 and 13, a system which monitors radio channels to find out which channels are free and which are reserved, this data is formatted into a bitmap and sent out to a number of mobile stations, the mobile stations then finds a free channel in order to transmit data, transmits a channel request and transmits the data (column 7, lines 1-21, 61- column 8, line 14, column 8, lines 34-61, column 9, lines 24-37). Garofalakis discloses a TDMA system which scans a number of channels to see which channels are free, when a free channel is found; the lowest numbered channel is allocated for transmission (column 7, line 28-column 9, line 11, line 65-column 10, line 27). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify the data transmission system of Ghorl to utilize the free channel search and allocation system of Hamalainen and lowest number channel as taught by Garoflorakis thereby reducing congestion on a radio based network by utilizing all available channels.

Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,282,714-B1 to Ghorl in view of U.S. Patent 5,729,541 to Hamalainen and U.S. Patent 6,330,609 to Garofalakis in further view of U.S. Patent 5,732,074 to Spaur.

Regarding claim 3, Ghorl discloses a wireless computer network that can be connected to the Internet (column 6, lines 7-14). The combined system of Ghorl and Hamalainen does not disclose the exchange of HTML data between computers within the network. Spaur discloses a wireless network in Figure 2 that consists of a web server 102 with a TCP/IP stack 98 and a number of vehicles 50n (column 6, lines 1-16, column 3, lines 13-24), and utilizes HTML as a common file format. Therefore it would

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have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify the combined system of Ghori and Hamalainen to include the web server of Spaur to provide web pages to a remote vehicle via a wireless link so that the status of a vehicle at any time can be determined remotely and so that new instructions can be provided to a driver.

Claims 4, 5, 7, and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,282,714-B1 to Ghori in view of U.S. Patent 5,729,541 to Hamalainen and U.S. Patent 6,330,609 to Garofalakis in further view of U.S. Patent 5,732,074 to Spaur and U.S. Patent 5,974,449 to Chang.

Regarding claim 4, Ghori discloses in Figure 6, a computer 415 (column 6, lines 34-44) with a Digital Transceiver 490 connected to an antenna and a monitor (column 6, lines 34-45) that displays the received information, a server 605 with a Digital Transceiver 635 coupled to an antenna in server 605 and a file storage area, both transceivers are used for transmitting and receiving encrypted data between the two devices utilizing spread spectrum modulation and via Digital PCS (column 7, lines 7-32, column 9, lines 4-23), computer 415 includes Storage 435 which stores digital data including applications, the windows 95 operating system, and may be used for manipulating text, numbers and graphics, computer 415 may connect to a LAN or the internet (column 4, line 46-column 6, line 24). The use of the Windows 95 operating system to create or download files via included Windows95 applications such as notepad/WordPad (for creating text documents) and telnet (for connecting and downloading files from a remote computer) is well known since its release in August of

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1995 (<http://members.fortunecity.com/pcmuseum/windows.htm>). Ghorl does not disclose the use of an identifier and mail-editing unit that sends a return message to a device based upon that identifier nor does Ghorl disclose monitoring the communications channels for finding a free channel or transmitting data on a lowest numbered free channel. Hamalainen discloses in Figures 10 and 13, a system which monitors radio channels to find out which channels are free and which are reserved, this data is formatted into a bitmap and sent out to a number of mobile stations, the mobile stations then finds a free channel in order to transmit data, transmits a channel request and transmits the data (column 7, lines 1-21, 61- column 8, line 14, column 8, lines 34-61, column 9, lines 24-37). Spaur discloses a wireless network in Figure 2 that consists of a web server 102 with a TCP/IP stack 98 and a number of vehicles 50n (column 6, lines 1-16, column 3, lines 13-24), each vehicle has a unique IP address assigned to it which is used to identify it for the transfer of information (column 11, 27-39).

Garofalakis discloses a TDMA system which scans a number of channels to see which channels are free, when a free channel is found; the lowest numbered channel is allocated for transmission (column 7, line 28-column 9, line 11, line 65-column 10, line 27). Chang discloses a system which transmits messages from a number of different platforms, email messages may be sent over the internet or an intranet and use the IP protocol, a user may user a workstation 140 or pc 138 to create an email or other message to be sent to an intended recipient, a recipient may be identified by an email address, the domain name of the email address (for example, USPTO.GOV) is resolved to an IP address of a mail server via the domain name system scheme, the message is

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then transmitted to that mail server (column 4, line 1-column 6, line 23), when a user wants to retrieve their messages, such as email, they may connect to the internet, they are then assigned a permanent or temporary IP address, which uniquely identifies their computer for the duration of their session, and the user receives a notification that they have email (column 7, line 62-column 8, line 48). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify Ghori to include both the free channel monitoring and reservation system of Hamalainen, selecting a lowest numbered channel as taught by Garofalakis as well as the IP Addressing system, as taught by Spaur and the email and IP features of Chang, so that each mobile device would have a unique identifier in order to protect the privacy of users on a network by only sending a message to its intended recipient and maximizing the use of all available free channels..

Regarding claim 5, Ghori discloses a wireless computer network that makes use of encryption when sending messages between devices, data which is transmitted can only be decoded by a device which has access to the appropriate decode key (column 7, lines 20-50).

Regarding claim 7, Ghori discloses in Figure 6, a computer 415 (column 6, lines 34-44) with a Digital Transceiver 490 connected to an antenna, a server 605 with a Digital Transceiver 635 coupled to an antenna in server 605 and a file storage area, both transceivers are used for transmitting and receiving encrypted data between the two devices utilizing spread spectrum modulation and via Digital PCS (column 7, lines 7-32, column 9, lines 4-23). Ghori does not disclose the use of an email-editing unit for

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creating a return mail to a broadcast device. Chang discloses a system which transmits messages from a number of different platforms, email messages may be sent over the internet or an intranet and use the IP protocol, a user may use a workstation 140 or pc 138 to create an email or other message to be sent to an intended recipient, a recipient may be identified by an email address, the domain name of the email address (for example, USPTO.GOV) is resolved to an IP address of a mail server via the domain name system scheme, the message is then transmitted to that mail server (column 4, line 1-column 6, line 23), when a user wants to retrieve their messages, such as email, they may connect to the internet, they are then assigned a permanent or temporary IP address, which uniquely identifies their computer for the duration of their session, and the user receives a notification that they have email (column 7, line 62-column 8, line 48). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify the combined system of Ghori and Hamalainen to include an email program on the computers as taught by Chang within the wireless network for emailing messages to the central server, so that the wireless users can inform the server operator of any problems they are having while utilizing the network.

Regarding claim 8, Ghori discloses in Figure 6, a computer 415 (column 6, lines 34-44) with a Digital Transceiver 490 connected to an antenna, a server 605 with a Digital Transceiver 635 coupled to an antenna in server 605 and a file storage area, both transceivers are used for transmitting and receiving encrypted data between the two devices utilizing spread spectrum modulation and via Digital PCS (column 7, lines 7-32, column 9, lines 4-23). Ghori does not disclose the use of an identifier and mail-

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editing unit that sends a return message to a device based upon that identifier. Spaur discloses a wireless network in Figure 2 that consists of a web server 102 with a TCP/IP stack 98 and a number of vehicles 50n (column 6, lines 1-16, column 3, lines 13-24), each vehicle has a unique IP address assigned to it which is used to identify it for the transfer of information (column 11, 27-39). Chang discloses a system which transmits messages from a number of different platforms, email messages may be sent over the internet or an intranet and use the IP protocol, a user may use a workstation 140 or pc 138 to create an email or other message to be sent to an intended recipient, a recipient may be identified by an email address, the domain name of the email address (for example, USPTO.GOV) is resolved to an IP address of a mail server via the domain name system scheme, the message is then transmitted to that mail server (column 4, line 1-column 6, line 23), when a user wants to retrieve their messages, such as email, they may connect to the internet, they are then assigned a permanent or temporary IP address, which uniquely identifies their computer for the duration of their session, and the user receives a notification that they have email (column 7, line 62-column 8, line 48). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify the combined system of Ghori and Hamalainen to include the IP Addressing system as taught by Spaur and email and IP features of Chang to so that each device would have a unique identifier in order to protect the privacy of users on a network by only sending a message to its intended recipient.

Claims 10, 11, and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,282,714-B1 to Ghori in view of U.S. Patent 5,729,541 to Hamalainen and U.S. Patent 4,555,806 to Lange.

Regarding claim 10, Ghori discloses in Figure 6, a computer 415 (column 6, lines 34-44) with a Digital Transceiver 490 connected to an antenna, a server 605 with a Digital Transceiver 635 coupled to an antenna in server 605 and a file storage area, both transceivers are used for transmitting and receiving encrypted data between the two devices utilizing spread spectrum modulation via Digital PCS (column 7, lines 7-32, column 9, lines 4-23), and a channel selection unit (column 7, lines 28-33), which utilizes frequency hopping to tune to an open channel at a specific time for the transfer of data, computer 415 includes Ghori discloses the use of Storage 435 which stores digital data including applications, the windows 95 operating system, and may be used for manipulating text, numbers and graphics, computer 415 may connect to a LAN or the internet (column 4, line 46-column 6, line 24). The use of the Windows 95 operating system to create or download files via included Windows95 applications such as notepad/WordPad (for creating text documents) and telnet (for connecting and downloading files from a remote computer) is well known since its release in August of 1995 (<http://members.fortunecity.com/pcmuseum/windows.htm>). Ghori does not disclose monitoring the communications channels for finding a free channel or a channel-displaying unit displaying the free channels retrieved. Hamalainen discloses in Figures 10 and 13, a system which monitors radio channels to find out which channels are free and which are reserved, this data is formatted into a bitmap and sent out to a

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number of mobile stations, the mobile stations then finds a free channel in order to transmit data, transmits a channel request and transmits the data (column 7, lines 1-21, 61- column 8, line 14, column 8, lines 34-61, column 9, lines 24-37). Lange discloses a transmitter receiver pair which scans a number of channels to see which channels are free, the free channels are then displayed on a CRT (column 1, lines 21-59, column 4, line 49-column 5, line 38). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify the data transmission system of Ghori to utilize the free channel search and allocation system of Hamalainen and displaying the free channels as taught by Lange enabling a user to select a free channel thereby reducing congestion on a radio based network by utilizing all available channels.

Regarding claim 11, Ghori discloses a wireless computer network in which data exchanged between two devices is encrypted prior to transmission (column 9, lines 3-6).

Regarding claim 15, Ghori discloses in Figure 6, a computer 415 (column 6, lines 34-44) with a Digital Transceiver 490 connected to an antenna and a monitor (column 6, lines 34-45) that displays the received information, a server 605 with a Digital Transceiver 635 coupled to an antenna in server 605 and a file storage area, both transceivers are used for transmitting and receiving encrypted data between the two devices utilizing spread spectrum modulation and via Digital PCS (column 7, lines 7-50, column 9, lines 4-23), and a channel selection unit (column 7, lines 28-33), which utilizes frequency hopping to tune to an open channel at a specific time for the transfer of data, computer 415 includes Storage 435 which stores digital data including

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applications, the windows 95 operating system, and may be used for manipulating text, numbers and graphics, computer 415 may connect to a LAN or the internet (column 4, line 46-column 6, line 24). The use of the Windows 95 operating system to create or download files via included Windows95 applications such as notepad/WordPad (for creating text documents) and telnet (for connecting and downloading files from a remote computer) is well known since its release in August of 1995

(<http://members.fortunecity.com/pcmuseum/windows.htm>). Ghorl does not disclose monitoring the communications channels for finding a free channel or displaying the channels retrieved. Hamalainen discloses in Figures 10 and 13, a system which monitors radio channels to find out which channels are free and which are reserved, this data is formatted into a bitmap and sent out to a number of mobile stations, the mobile stations then finds a free channel in order to transmit data, transmits a channel request and transmits the data (column 7, lines 1-21, 61- column 8, line 14, column 8, lines 34-61, column 9, lines 24-37). Lange discloses a transmitter receiver pair which scans a number of channels to see which channels are free, the free channels are then displayed on a CRT (column 1, lines 21-59, column 4, line 49-column 5, line 38).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify the data transmission system of Ghorl to utilize the free channel search and allocation system of Hamalainen and retrieved channels as taught by Lange thereby reducing congestion on a radio based network by utilizing all available channels.

Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,282,714-B1 to Ghori in view of U.S. Patent 5,729,541 to Hamalainen and U.S. Patent 4,555,806 to Lange in further view of U.S Patent 5,974,449 to Chang.

Regarding claim 16, Ghori discloses in Figure 6, a computer 415 (column 6, lines 34-44) with a Digital Transceiver 490 connected to an antenna, a server 605 with a Digital Transceiver 635 coupled to an antenna in server 605 and a file storage area, both transceivers are used for transmitting and receiving encrypted data between the two devices utilizing spread spectrum modulation and via Digital PCS (column 7, lines 7-32, column 9, lines 4-23). Ghori, Hamalainen, and Lange do not disclose the use of an email-editing unit for creating a return mail to a broadcast device. Chang discloses a system which transmits messages from a number of different platforms, email messages may be sent over the internet or an intranet and use the IP protocol, a user may use a workstation 140 or pc 138 to create an email or other message to be sent to an intended recipient, a recipient may be identified by an email address, the domain name of the email address (for example, USPTO.GOV) is resolved to an IP address of a mail server via the domain name system scheme, the message is then transmitted to that mail server (column 4, line 1-column 6, line 23), when a user wants to retrieve their messages, such as email, they may connect to the internet, they are then assigned a permanent or temporary IP address, which uniquely identifies their computer for the duration of their session, and the user receives a notification that they have email (column 7, line 62-column 8, line 48). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify the combined system of Ghori,

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Hamalainen, and Lange to include an email program as taught by Chang on the computers within the wireless network for emailing messages to the central server, so that the wireless users can inform the server operator of any problems they are having while utilizing the network.

Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,282,714-B1 to Ghori in view of U.S. Patent 5,729,541 to Hamalainen and U.S. Patent 4,555,806 to Lange in further view of U.S. Patent 5,732,074 to Spaur.

Regarding claim 12, Ghori discloses a wireless computer network that can be connected to the Internet (column 6, lines 7-14). The combined system of Ghori, Hamalainen and Lange does not disclose the exchange of HTML data between computers within the network. Spaur discloses a wireless network in Figure 2 that consists of a web server 102 with a TCP/IP stack 98 and a number of vehicles 50n (column 6, lines 1-16, column 3, lines 13-24), and utilizes HTML as a common file format. Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify the combined system of Ghori, Hamalainen, and Lange to include the web server of Spaur to provide web pages to a remote vehicle via a wireless link so that the status of a vehicle at any time can be determined remotely and so that new instructions can be provided to a driver.

Claims 13, 14 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,282,714-B1 to Ghori in view of U.S. Patent 5,729,541 to Hamalainen and U.S. Patent 4,555,806 to Lange in further view of U.S. Patent 5,732,074 to Spaur.

Regarding claim 13, Ghori discloses in Figure 6, a computer 415 (column 6, lines 34-44) with a Digital Transceiver 490 connected to an antenna and a monitor (column 6, lines 34-45) that displays the received information, a server 605 with a Digital Transceiver 635 coupled to an antenna in server 605 and a file storage area, both transceivers are used for transmitting and receiving encrypted data between the two devices utilizing spread spectrum modulation and via Digital PCS (column 7, lines 7-32, column 9, lines 4-23), computer 415 includes Storage 435 which stores digital data including applications, the windows 95 operating system, and may be used for manipulating text, numbers and graphics, computer 415 may connect to a LAN or the internet (column 4, line 46-column 6, line 24). The use of the Windows 95 operating system to create or download files via included Windows95 applications such as notepad/WordPad (for creating text documents) and telnet (for connecting and downloading files from a remote computer) is well known since its release in August of 1995 (<http://members.fortunecity.com/pcmuseum/windows.htm>). Ghori does not disclose the use of an identifier and mail-editing unit that sends a return message to a device based upon that identifier nor does Ghori disclose monitoring the communications channels for finding a free channel or displaying a retrieved channel listing. Hamalainen discloses in Figures 10 and 13, a system which monitors radio channels to find out which channels are free and which are reserved, this data is formatted into a bitmap and sent out to a number of mobile stations, the mobile stations then finds a free channel in order to transmit data, transmits a channel request and transmits the data (column 7, lines 1-21, 61- column 8, line 14, column 8, lines 34-61,

column 9, lines 24-37). Spaur discloses a wireless network in Figure 2 that consists of a web server 102 with a TCP/IP stack 98 and a number of vehicles 50n (column 6, lines 1-16, column 3, lines 13-24), each vehicle has a unique IP address assigned to it which is used to identify it for the transfer of information (column 11, 27-39) Lange discloses a transmitter receiver pair which scans a number of channels to see which channels are free, the free channels are then displayed on a CRT (column 1, lines 21-59, column 4, line 49-column 5, line 38). Chang discloses a system which transmits messages from a number of different platforms, email messages may be sent over the internet or an intranet and use the IP protocol, a user may use a workstation 140 or pc 138 to create an email or other message to be sent to an intended recipient, a recipient may be identified by an email address, the domain name of the email address (for example, USPTO.GOV) is resolved to an IP address of a mail server via the domain name system scheme, the message is then transmitted to that mail server (column 4, line 1-column 6, line 23), when a user wants to retrieve their messages, such as email, they may connect to the internet, they are then assigned a permanent or temporary IP address, which uniquely identifies their computer for the duration of their session, and the user receives a notification that they have email (column 7, line 62-column 8, line 48). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify Ghori to include both the free channel monitoring and reservation system of Hamalainen, displaying retrieved channels as taught by Lange as well as the IP Addressing system, as taught by Spaur, to the mobile computer so that each device would have a unique identifier in order to protect the privacy of users on a network by

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only sending a message to its intended recipient and maximizing the use of all available free channels..

Regarding claim 14, Ghori discloses a wireless computer network that makes use of encryption when sending messages between devices, data which is transmitted can only be decoded by a device which has access to the appropriate decode key (column 7, lines 20-50).

Regarding claim 17, Ghori discloses in Figure 6, a computer 415 (column 6, lines 34-44) with a Digital Transceiver 490 connected to an antenna, a server 605 with a Digital Transceiver 635 coupled to an antenna in server 605 and a file storage area, both transceivers are used for transmitting and receiving encrypted data between the two devices utilizing spread spectrum modulation and via Digital PCS (column 7, lines 7-32, column 9, lines 4-23). Ghori, Hamalainen, and Lange does not disclose the use of an identifier and mail-editing unit that sends a return message to a device based upon that identifier. Spaur discloses a wireless network in Figure 2 that consists of a web server 102 with a TCP/IP stack 98 and a number of vehicles 50n (column 6, lines 1-16, column 3, lines 13-24), each vehicle has a unique IP address assigned to it which is used to identify it for the transfer of information (column 11, 27-39). Chang discloses a system which transmits messages from a number of different platforms, email messages may be sent over the internet or an intranet and use the IP protocol, a user may user a workstation 140 or pc 138 to create an email or other message to be sent to an intended recipient, a recipient may be identified by an email address, the domain name of the email address (for example, USPTO.GOV) is resolved to an IP address of

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a mail server via the domain name system scheme, the message is then transmitted to that mail server (column 4, line 1-column 6, line 23), when a user wants to retrieve their messages, such as email, they may connect to the internet, they are then assigned a permanent or temporary IP address, which uniquely identifies their computer for the duration of their session, and the user receives a notification that they have email (column 7, line 62-column 8, line 48). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify the combined system of Ghori, Hamalainen and Lange to include the IP Addressing system as taught by Spaur and email features of Chang so that each device would have a unique identifier in order to protect the privacy of users on a network by only sending a message to its intended recipient.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

U.S. Patent 6,009,247 to Canora: Portable Computer Network.

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

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mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hunter B. Lonsberry whose telephone number is 703-305-3234. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday during normal business hours.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew Faile can be reached on 703-305-4380. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-308-5359 for regular communications and 703-872-9314 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-4700.

HBL
April 7, 2003


ANDREW FAILE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600